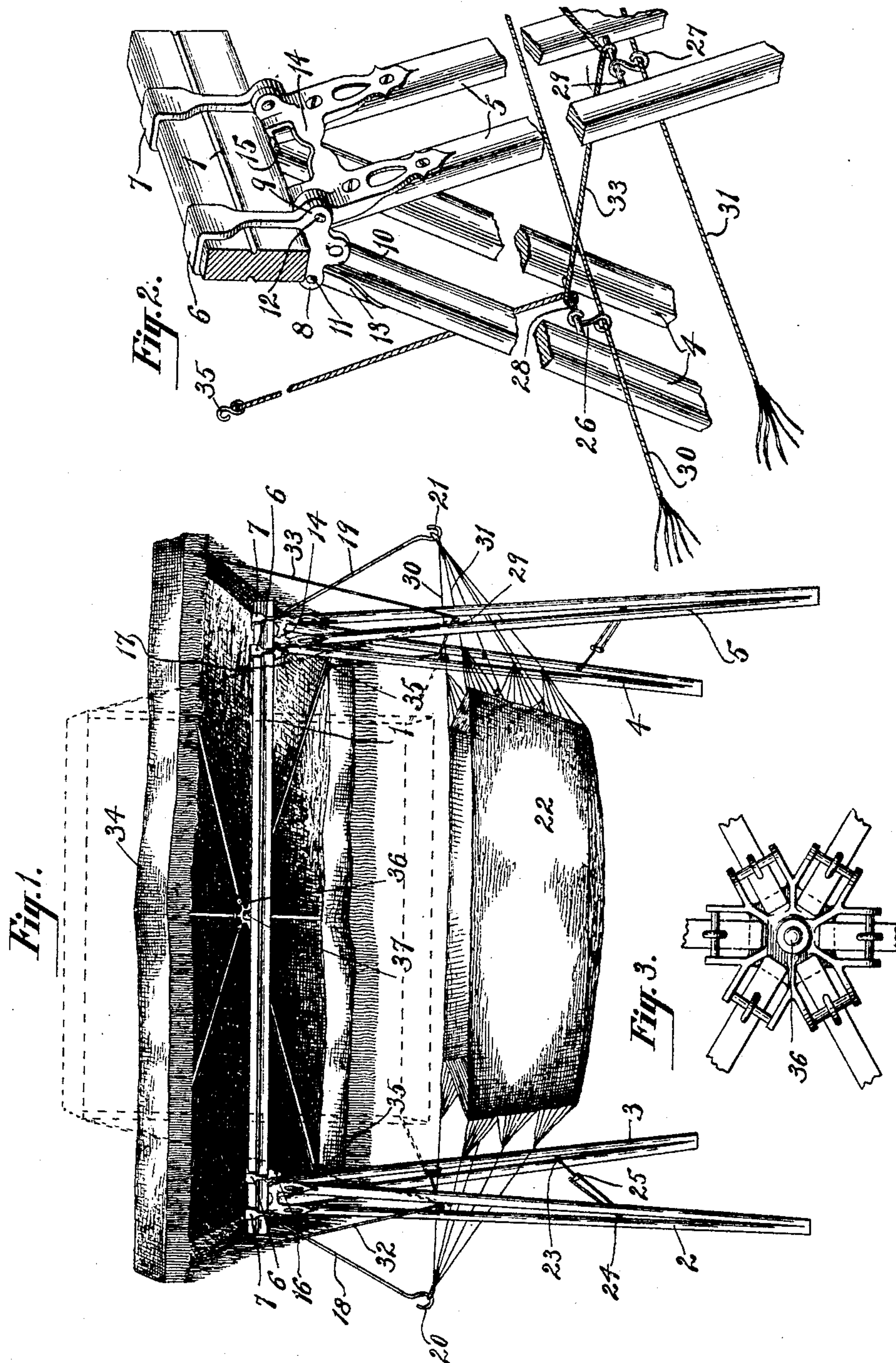


No. 805,815.

PATENTED NOV. 28, 1905.

I. E. PALMER.
HAMMOCK AND HAMMOCK SUPPORT.
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 28, 1905.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ISAAC E. PALMER, OF MIDDLETOWN, CONNECTICUT.

HAMMOCK AND HAMMOCK-SUPPORT.

No. 805,815.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ISAAC E. PALMER, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Middletown, in the county of Middlesex and State of Connecticut, have invented a new and useful Hammock and Hammock-Support, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a hammock and canopy support, and more particularly to a support for a child, where it may be desirable to so suspend it where it may be given a limited rocking motion or locked stationary against tilting.

A practical embodiment of my invention is represented in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a view in perspective, showing the support with hammock and canopy in position as in use and also showing in dotted lines the position which the canopy may assume, if desired. Fig. 2 is an enlarged view of the upper portion of the support at one end, showing the legs in closed position to clamp the leg-clip to the ridge-pole and also the devices for holding the hammock against tilting and the canopy in the desired adjustment; and Fig. 3 is a view in detail, showing the means for attaching the canopy to the ridge-pole.

The ridge-pole is denoted by 1.

The legs are connected in pairs, the members of one pair being denoted by 2 and 3 and the members of the other pair by 4 and 5. The clips which connect the legs to the ridge-pole are arranged in pairs, one pair for each pair of legs, the members of a pair being denoted in Fig. 2 by 6 and 7. The clips are quite similar in their general structure, and each consists of an elongated closed loop provided with perforated wings 8 and 9 and with a depending perforated lip 10. The perforated wings 8 and 9 are for the reception of pins 11 and 12, respectively, which serve to hinge the loops to the brackets 13 14, which are fastened securely to the upper portions of the members of a pair of legs—for example, to the members 4 and 5. The clips, as before stated, are arranged in pairs, the pairs 6 and 7 being hinged to the brackets 13 14, while another pair in like manner is hinged to the upper portions of another pair of legs 2 and 3. It is further to be understood that the clip 7, which forms with the clip 6 a pair, is similarly provided with perforated wings and with a perforated depending lip and that it is hinged to the brackets 13 and 14 by pins

similar to the pins 11 and 12. Each of the brackets 13 14, &c., is provided with an inwardly-projecting nose 15, which when the legs are drawn together in closed position, as shown in Fig. 2, engage the under side of the ridge-pole 1 and hold the ridge-pole firmly clamped within the clip, but when it is desired to remove the legs from their attachment with the ridge-pole—as, for example, to knock down the support for transportation or storage—the legs may be spread, and this will release the noses 15 from the ridge-pole and leave the clips free to be slid longitudinally along the ridge-pole off its end. The lips 10 which depend from the clips are intended to receive the ends 16 and 17 of supporting-arms 18 and 19, the said supporting-arms extending downwardly from their ends 16 and 17, and preferably in an outward oblique direction, as shown, and provided on their lower ends with hooks 20 21 for the reception of the suspension-cords at the opposite ends of a hammock 22.

The suspension-arms 18 19 may be formed of round rods of metal of a suitable size for their ends 16 and 17 to pass through the perforations in the lips 10, depending from the clips with such freedom as to permit the rods to rock in their bearings, and so permit a bodily lateral swinging movement to the hammock 22, suspended from the rods. The important feature, however, is not so much the particular form of material used for the arms 18 and 19 as it is the mounting of these arms in the clips in such a manner as to permit them to swing laterally, the round rod here shown being simply a cheap and satisfactory form. It is to be observed, furthermore, that when the suspension-arms 18 and 19 are extended in an oblique direction, as shown, they will, if made of metal having the same degree of elasticity, as is preferable, form more or less of a spring, making the hammock very easy to rest in and giving it under a light impulse more or less of a yielding movement up and down during its lateral swing.

The members of each pair of legs are drawn together and locked in closed adjustment by means of a cord fastened at one end, as at 23, to one member 3 of a pair of legs and then extended to and around a bearing-pin 24 in the opposite member 2 of the pair of legs and then returned upon itself and secured to itself under the desired tension by means of a small two-eyed clamp 25, the end of the cord being made fast to one of the eyes of the clamp 25,

while the other receives the body of the cord, thus tilting the clamp 25, so as to cause it to clamp on the body of the cord when the cord is under strain, but permitting it to slide
5 along the cord freely when strain is taken off from that end of the cord which is fast to the clamp. This feature of the flexible cord for holding the members of a pair of legs in position is a very simple and convenient arrangement, as it may be packed with great
10 facility and is light and readily adjusted.

To hold the hammock against tilting and to prevent it at the same time from swinging, I provide hooks 26 27, supported on pins 28
15 29, extending between and engaged with the branches of the bifurcated upper portions of the legs, the said hooks being opened sufficiently to receive therein one or more of the suspension-cords 30 31 at one or both ends of
20 the hammock. In the present instance I have shown this provision at both ends of the hammock, as this serves to hold it steadier than when they are provided at one end only. These suspension-cords 30 and 31, which are
25 shown engaged with the hooks 26 and 27, are the uppermost of the group of suspension-cords, and this will be found sufficient under ordinary circumstances to hold the hammock firmly in place; but in the event it is desired to do so
30 it is obvious that additional suspension-cords might be passed into the bights of the hooks. The cross-pins 28 and 29 also serve as belaying-pins for engaging the guys at the opposite ends of the hammock-canopy. These guys
35 are represented in the present instance by 32 33, and each extends from a corner of the canopy 34 down to and around one of the pins—for instance, 29—thence to and around the other pin 28, and then up to the other
40 corner of the canopy at that end of the canopy from which it started. These guys may be provided with a hook 35 at one end to hook into a staple or eye of any well-known or approved form at the corner of the hammock-
45 frame, so that they may be removed from the pins 28 29 by simply unhooking the hook 35 and the canopy may then be swung into position at right angles to the ridge-pole, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1, and secured in this
50 position by leading the guys down to the fastening-pins and securing them in any suitable manner. The friction of the guides 32 33 with their respective belaying-pins is intended to be such that they will hold the canopy
55 in any desired tilted adjustment which it may be desirable to have it assume to shade the hammock. The canopy itself is connected with the top of the ridge-pole by a pin-and-slot connection 36 37 at its center, so that it

may be swung in a lateral plane, and its connection is such as to permit it to tilt to any desired angle in any adjustment to which it may be swung in the horizontal plane. The canopy-frame is made to fold in the usual
60 manner, the fold being the reverse of an umbrella fold for purposes of storing when not in use and for transportation.

What I claim is—

1. A hammock-support comprising a suitable framework, suspension-arms journaled
70 in the ends of the framework and extending outwardly and downwardly therefrom and means for attaching a hammock to the free ends of the suspension-arms.

2. A hammock-support comprising pairs of
75 legs, a ridge-pole, fastening devices for connecting the legs and ridge-pole, the said fastening devices being provided with sockets and hammock suspension-arms journaled in the sockets in position to swing laterally. 80

3. A hammock-support comprising pairs of legs and a ridge-pole, hammock suspension-arms journaled in the support and extending
80 beyond the pairs of legs, means for attaching a hammock to said arms and means connected with the legs for locking the hammock against a swinging and tilting movement. 85

4. A hammock-support comprising pairs of legs and a ridge-pole, suspension-arms journaled in the support and extending outwardly
90 beyond the pairs of legs, means for attaching a hammock to the free ends of the suspension-arms and hooks connected with the legs for receiving the hammock suspension-cords to lock the hammock against tilting. 95

5. A hammock-support comprising a ridge-pole, clips arranged to slide along the ridge-pole, legs hinged to the clips and provided with clamping-noses adapted to engage the
100 ridge-pole, when the legs are closed, the said clips being provided with sockets and hammock suspension-arms journaled in the sockets in the clips in position to swing laterally.

6. A hammock-support comprising a ridge-pole, clips on the ridge-pole, legs hinged to
105 the clips, suspension-arms journaled in the clips and flexible connections between the members of each pair of legs for holding the legs in closed adjustment.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as
110 my invention I have signed my name, in presence of two witnesses, this 24th day of March, 1905.

ISAAC E. PALMER.

Witnesses:

FREDK. HAYNES,
C. S. SUNDGREN.